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agencies for assisting boys both to learn a trade and to find work when idle. In a final chapter, *The Needs of the Future*, he sums up his conclusions.

The author points out that there are two practically distinct problems involved in juvenile labor: organization and education proper. He warns the reader, moreover, that there is a question of unskilled, which is even more difficult than that of skilled and semi-skilled, employment. He proposes no new organizations except, tentatively, juvenile trade boards within the several industries; but advocates, of course, systematization and wider scope for the existing juvenile labor exchanges and after-care committees. He advocates a rather radical, but wholly feasible, reorganization of elementary education, with a raising of the school-leaving age to fifteen, coupled with a multiplication of day trade schools and compulsory continuation schools, and a decrease of the hours of labor, for persons under eighteen, eventually to 42 per week.

Mr. Dearle's study has unusual value, not only intrinsic, but as a model for parallel studies in many other industrial centers. In vocational training the day of propaganda has gone by and that of the definite handling of specific conditions has arrived. Such actual problems can be dealt with only upon a solid basis of ascertained facts. The "survey," industrial and educational, of a community, such as that just completed for Richmond, Virginia, by the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, must precede any attempts at legislation or school reform; and only after many such surveys shall have been made and many resulting methods of vocational education and guidance shall have been scientifically and patiently tried, will it be possible to lay down any general principles concerning industrial training. To this long work of necessary preparation, Mr. Dearle has made an early and useful contribution.

JAMES P. MUNROE.

Toynbee Hall and the English Settlement Movement. By WERNER PICHT. Revised edition. Translated from the German by LILIAN A. COWELL. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1914. Pp. xii, 248. \$1.25.)

This is a guide book which requires a guide to rearrange its values. Chapters are given to Toynbee Hall schedules, the reflected discouragement of a particular leaderless and therefore ineffectual resident group, admiration for the original gospel

through which the settlements got under way, and substantial satisfaction in the momentum and definiteness characteristic of settlements which are attached to some particular religious or charitable body of doctrine. But there is hardly an effort throughout to bring these phases into a single perspective, to show what place they have in a coherent interpretation down to the present or in a forecast of the future.

The book brings out with freshness and fulness the story of Arnold Toynbee, but it barely mentions Edward Denison the real pioneer of the settlements, who not only was himself the first settlement worker but foreshadowed much more definitely than Toynbee the motives and the working principles which have governed the best settlement practice. The significance of the achievements of Canon and Mrs. Barnett means less to the author than their philosophy. A true account of the progress not only of organized social work but of socialized public administration would necessarily trace back much of what is soundest and most broadly effective to the wide range of social experiment which the Barnetts originated. A thorough analysis of their work and influence would, for instance, disclose a definite logical relation between their twenty-five years' effort for the rehabilitation of Whitechapel and their last remarkable achievement in the creation *de novo* of the Hampstead Garden Suburb.

Dr. Picht seems to find it difficult to understand the volunteer spirit in the service of the community except where it is under a kind of pious fervor for "the poor as brethren." Those easy working relations that so often exist among Englishmen of different classes—the class distinction being continuously taken for granted—has evidently not been experienced by him. Still less does he count upon the growing measure of democratic interchange which takes place between those who, formally or informally, represent leadership of the different social classes.

The measure of despondency which Dr. Picht reflects, on the part of Toynbee Hall residents, is partly the result of the marked success of Toynbee Hall in sending a long list of men into important positions in municipal, national, and colonial service. The lack of effective method for securing and training a succession of men and women for settlement leadership and for social work generally is clearly shown; but the increasing influence of the London School of Economics, the establishment of the Liverpool School of Social Science, and the creation in several of the pro-

vincial universities of courses bearing closely on social work, are tending to bring about an encouraging change in this respect.

Dr. Picht discloses the vital point in the settlement situation not when he regrets the decline of the particular kind of enthusiasm which was characteristic of the early days, but when he deals definitely and strongly with the absence at Toynbee Hall of any penetrating, coherent conception of the neighborhood as the community form in which the settlement should to a very large extent become absorbed. This is the settlement's peculiar and distinctive field, which no other social agency is at present so well equipped to develop—a field which affords the most stimulating possibilities for sympathetic social analysis and for a kind of subtle human contact which, in endless unsuspected ways, appeals strongly to moral imagination and purpose. The long-range test of the settlement in England and America is as to whether it can discern its own unique opportunity in organic social reconstruction.

In general, this little book furnishes a suggestive exhibit of the confused appreciation of a German for a characteristic English national tendency toward humanized and democratized culture carried out under free and varied personal initiative and in a kind of sporting spirit.

ROBERT A. WOODS.

NEW BOOKS

BARROWS, A. *The farm kitchen as a workshop*. Farmers' bulletin 607. (Washington: Dept. Agr. 1914. Pp. 20.)

Arrangement of kitchen for economy of labor.

BROWN, U. D. *A brief survey of housing conditions in Bridgeport, Connecticut*. (Bridgeport, Conn.: Bridgeport Housing Association. 1914. Pp. 64.)

Three selected districts—two crowded and one open—are examined by canvass of all houses (160) and apartments. Statistical tables are few and cover type of house, toilets, and the distribution of new building. Descriptions are careful and detailed.

J. F.

CROSSLAND, W. A. *Industrial conditions among negroes in St. Louis*. Studies in social economics of the School of Social Economy, vol. I, no. 1. (St. Louis, Mo.: Washington University. 1914. Pp. ix, 123. 75c.)

A detailed study of the economic status of the 44,000 negroes of St. Louis, who make up more than 6 per cent of the total population of that city, giving complete and detailed analyses of occu-